

opinion which recognizes the fact that a mild degree of posterior urethritis may exist without sufficient pus to produce a cloudiness of the bladder urine.

In the chapter on functional kidney tests the author fails to mention the value of phenolsulphonephthalein and phlorizin in tests of comparative renal function, the field in which the latter glucosid attains its greatest usefulness. In the discussion of the indigo carmine test, the importance of the intensity of color of the ureteral spurts is not taken into consideration. Intramuscular injection of all three agents is recommended, whereas intravenous administration is now considered superior in most respects to the former method.

In the section on cystoscopy and urethroscopy the Nitze type of cystoscope is recommended, but the Brown-Buerger cystoscope and the McCarthy cystourethroscopy, more popular instruments in this country, are not described. The latter have the advantage of being manufactured in the United States.

The author is certainly to be congratulated upon his results in the treatment of chronic prostatitis. No new therapy is suggested, but he has been able to obtain a cure in ninety-seven per cent. of his cases with the older methods, other than prostatectomy.

In the interesting chapter on gonorrhoea in women, attention is called to the necessity for treatment of involved urethral glands, a procedure frequently overlooked. Although the injection method is advised in the treatment of chronic infections of the glands of Bartholin, it is impossible to cure the majority of cases in this manner. Experience has shown that complete removal is required.

A number of pages are devoted to the subject of prostatic hypertrophy, operative methods receiving special attention. Due emphasis is placed upon the importance of careful pre-operative and post-operative treatment, the former being now considered the most important part of the operative procedure.

In the chapter on stone in the kidney and ureter the author neglects to mention the wax-tipped catheter, at times a valuable aid to diagnosis.

The section on syphilis, although concise, covers the field in an interesting and instructive manner, this edition containing a discussion of central nerve lesions, including intraspinal therapy, which is strongly advocated.

Taken as a whole this work is complete and will form a valuable addition to the library of both urologist and general practitioner.

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White & Martin's Genito-Urinary Surgery and Venereal Diseases. By E. Martin, B. A. Thomas and S. W. Moorhead. Illustrated. 929 pages, 10th ed. Philadelphia and London: Lippincott. 1917.

In this volume an effort is made to include a discussion of all the essential conditions suggested by the title, including a study of syphilis. It may be stated at once that the authors have succeeded very creditably in this difficult task. When one examines the various chapters, one sometimes marvels that so much material could be presented in so small a space. On the other hand, one is occasionally disappointed to find only very brief and perhaps perfunctory treatment of certain subjects. This occasional brevity is inevitable since a full discussion of each subject would require not one, but many volumes.

The opening chapters deal with the general examination of the patient, including history taking, urinalysis and kidney function tests and special urethroscopic and cystoscopic examinations. These subjects are disposed of in fifty-seven pages. Un-

questionably, this is too limited a space in which to adequately present the many points of importance that should be discussed.

The next chapter on Suppression, Retention and Incontinence of Urine, is well presented, and the same may be said of that on Surgery of the Penis.

Gonorrhea and its complications are discussed in abbreviated form, hardly full enough when one considers the essential importance of the subjects. However, each sentence in these chapters seems to have been constructed with the view of saying the most in the fewest words and one is surprised at the inclusiveness of the discussion.

Stricture of the urethra is well presented. It is interesting to note no definite statement is made that would enable one to determine the presence of stricture of large caliber. The old Otis rule with a dropping of 2-4 numbers in the size of the sound is given as an average scale in the selection of the bougies for examination. The authors seem to believe in the existence of a relationship between the size of the penis and the caliber of the contained urethra, but this is an inference rather than a direct statement. To the reviewer it seems that in a text-book intended for medical students very definite statements on these points should be made, since the success in the treatment of stricture is so intimately bound up in a clear understanding of just what the stricture is, and of its relation to the normal urethral caliber.

Surgery of the Testicles as presented is very satisfactory. One could wish, however, that more attention had been given to the radical treatment of tumor of the testicle. The statement is made that orchidectomy, as usually performed, has an ultimate mortality of 100 per cent., but the operation of extensive dissection which is more promising, is dismissed in one sentence.

In the treatment of hydrocele no mention is made of the method adopted by the elder Keyes of injecting pure carbolic acid.

The Surgery of the Prostate is well presented in condensed form and appears to have been written by one who had a definite idea of what he had to say and who did not need to make use of padding in his description.

The chapters on sexual abnormalities are short, but the subject is well presented.

The surgical affections of the bladder, ureter and kidneys are presented a little more fully. In the section on extrophy of the bladder, too little attention is paid to the subject of surgical treatment. The student will need to look elsewhere for adequate presentation of the subject. The same may be said of diverticulæ of the bladder. The section devoted to treatment of tumors of the bladder is so short as to be disappointing.

Tuberculosis of the kidney appears to be fairly well presented. In the judgment of the reviewer, far too little attention is paid to the importance of animal inoculation in the diagnosis. While this method of diagnosis is slow, it has so much in its favor from the standpoint of definiteness that it should not be neglected if laboratory facilities are available. The treatment of renal tuberculosis is disposed of in less than half of one page.

The last 230 pages of the book are devoted to the subject of syphilis. By a careful perusal of these pages the student may gain a working knowledge of the subject. If he desire more than a working knowledge, he must consult larger treatises. It seems almost unfair to a disease, so important, so common, and so far reaching in its effects, to attempt a presentation of its baffling symptoms, its multitudinous pathology, and its difficult treatment, in a few pages at the end of a volume.

In conclusion, the reviewer lays the volume down with mixed feelings of surprise at the conciseness and inclusiveness of many of its descriptions, and of disappointment at the inadequacy of some of its statements.

R. L. R.